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died October 1. Body on board. Believe both cases yellow fever; will bury engineer here, and remand vessel to Reedy Island for disinfection.

WERTENBAKER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The cargo of bananas was dumped 5 miles at sea, and the vessel held at Reedy Island for disinfection.

Yellow fever on the Norwegian steamship John Wilson.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE STATION,
Lewes, Del., October 3, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this afternoon announcing the arrival at this station of the Norwegian steamship *John Wilson*, and to report more fully. The *John Wilson* left Mobile on September 12 for Bocas del Toro, a small place in Colombia. She has been engaged in carrying bananas, and was ordered to Philadelphia instead of Mobile, on account of yellow fever at the latter place. When two days out from Mobile (September 14), the mate, Martens, was taken sick. The history as given by the master is very meager, but as well as I can gather, it was as follows: Man had slight headache, and some rather severe pains in the bowels; bowels constipated; had fever; stomach irritable, and had several attacks of vomiting, though master states that vomited matter consisted chiefly of food; no black vomit. Case grew steadily worse, tongue coated, bowels moving freely on account of cathartics given. Vessel arrived at Bocas on 18th, doctors were called to see case, and were suspicious of yellow fever; patient delirious; had not slept for several days. Twenty-second, vessel left for lagoon to load, case still on board; 23d, patient acutely delirious, wanted to jump overboard, fever high, no marked symptoms obtainable; was sent ashore on 23d, and left in hospital. A certificate signed by the port surgeon, states that the case was one of "cerebral fever which developed from malarial fever." It also states that an isolated, fatal case of yellow fever occurred at Bocas del Toro on September 16.

The vessel having loaded and put the mate ashore, left for Philadelphia on September 23. On the 27th the chief engineer, Charles Peterson, aged 27, nativity Norway, was taken sick, with following symptoms: Headache, sick all over, bowels constipated, felt very tired, fever; 28th, no better, vomited a little, stomach very irritable, feverish, pulse ranging from 90 to 100, commencing delirium; 29th, could not talk, tongue thick and swollen, delirium, growing weaker; 30th, more delirious, pulse quick and feeble, whites of eyes injected; October 1, died at 6 a. m. Body was on board on arrival. On inspection, the skin had a yellowish tinge, and the whites of the eyes were decidedly yellow. Body was buried in station cemetery, in quick lime, by the crew of the vessel, after which the vessel was remanded to Reedy Island for disinfection.

I am of the opinion that both of these cases were yellow fever, in spite of the certificate of the port surgeon to the contrary. The mate's case could hardly have been inflammation of the brain with only the slight headache that he had. There was no evidence of any chill, followed by fever and sweating, nor any evidence of remissions that might be expected in malaria. The fact that it occurred two days after leaving Mobile, which at that time was an infected port, makes the case all the more suspicious. As to the case of the chief engineer,

it developed four days after the mate left the vessel, and could have been contracted from him.

I have put everybody on this station in quarantine for six days, though none of them have been in contact with the body, which was handled entirely by the crew.

Respectfully, yours,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in Command.

C. P. WERTENBAKER,

Probably yellow fever on the British steamship Honiton.

[Telegram.]

FORT MONROE, VA., October 6, 1897.

Steamer *Honiton*, Habana to Progreso for Boston; engineer and sailor died at sea with symptoms of yellow fever. Captain and 3 men now suspiciously ill—first sickness day after leaving Habana.

PETTUS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary precautions against yellow fever in Florida.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
 STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA,
Jacksonville, Fla., September 30, 1897.

To all sanitary agents, patrolmen, and guards of the State board of health of Florida:

You will permit any person to enter the State of Florida owning a yellow fever immunity card, signed by the State health officer of Florida, under seal of the State board of health.

If possessed of baggage or personal effects from an infected district, the same must be certified to by an officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service or of any State board of health, as having been thoroughly disinfected by formaldehyd gas, which certificate must be attached to the baggage.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer of Florida.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

YELLOW FEVER IMMUNITY CARD.

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF
HEALTH.

This certifies that.....
a native of.....
and resident of.....experienced an
attack of Yellow Fever at.....
in 18

Attending Physician.....

No.

State Health Officer of Florida.

THIS CARD DOES NOT EXEMPT BAGGAGE AND PERSONAL EFFECTS FROM
 DISINFECTION.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

APPLICATION FOR YELLOW FEVER IMMUNITY CARD.

To the State health officer of Florida:

DEAR SIR: I hereby make application for a "yellow fever immunity card," to be issued to myself, and I hereby certify that I experienced an attack of yellow fever at _____, 189-.